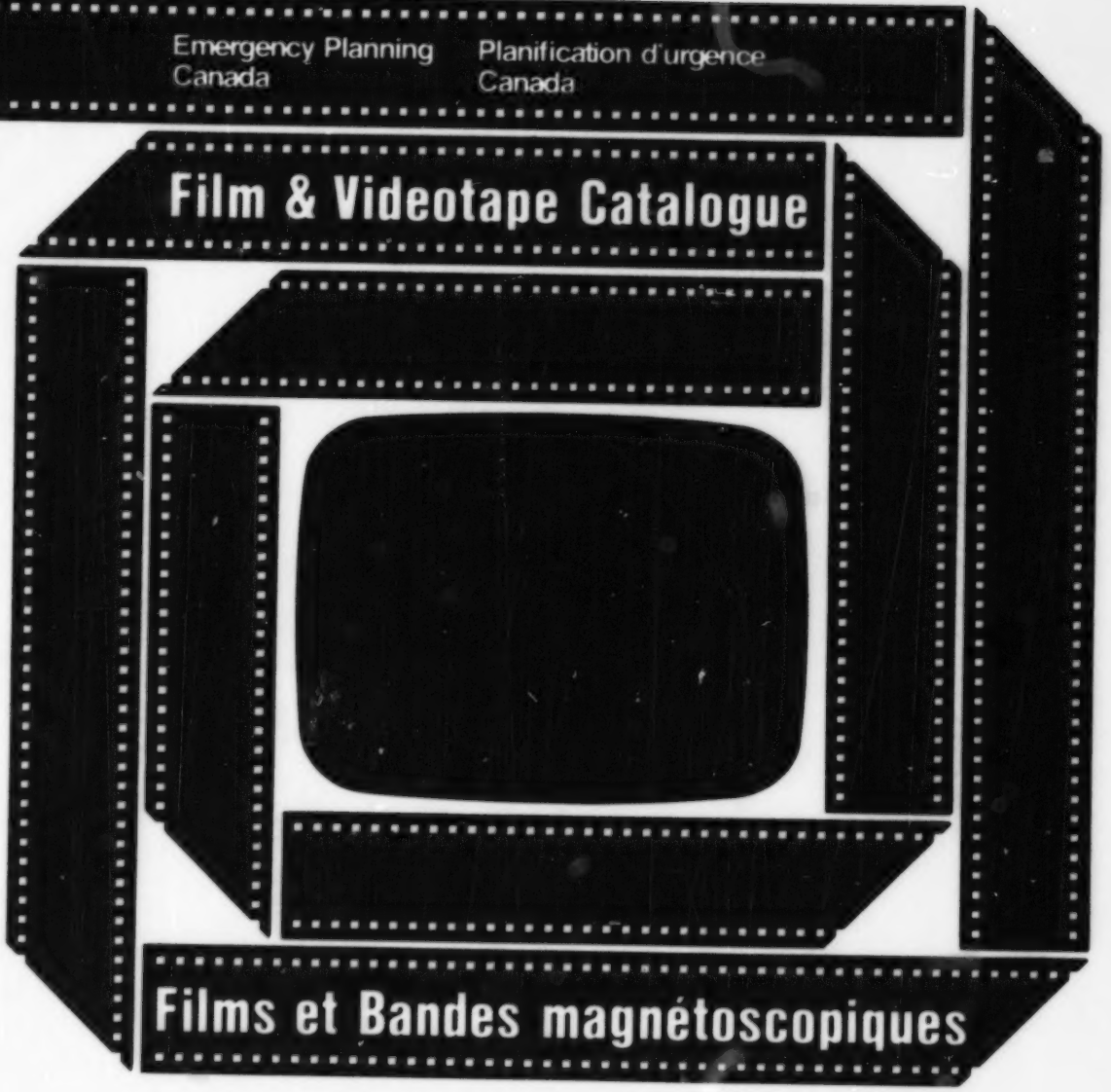
Emergency Planning Canada

Planification d'urgence Canada

Film & Videotape Catalogue



Films et Bandes magnétoscopiques

Canada

FOREWORD

A library of videotapes and 16 mm sound motion picture films on emergencies and emergency planning is maintained by Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College, Arnprior, Ontario. These films, used in courses at the College, may be borrowed for short periods when available.

Films are from various sources, are of general interest and could augment emergency planning training programs. All films are reviewed periodically to ensure their validity. Provincial emergency planning organizations also maintain libraries of film for use within the provinces, and requests from agencies or departments of provincial and municipal governments should first be filled from these sources.

Loan requests

Federal departments may forward loan requests directly to the centre by writing or telephoning:

Emergency Planning Canada
Film Library
Canadian Emergency Preparedness College
P.O. Box 40
Arnprior, Ontario
K7S 3H2
Telephone: 996-5979

Films will be mailed to the user. Self-addressed, prepaid cards are provided for the return of films. Prompt return is required so that future bookings may be honored.

Municipal and provincial departments and agencies should direct their requests through the provincial emergency planning co-ordinators in accordance with the appropriate provincial film loan procedures. A list of addresses can be found on page 20.

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AVANT PROPOS

Planification d'urgence Canada (PUC) au Collège de la Protection civile Canada à Arnprior, Ontario, gère une filmothèque de films parlants de 16 mm et de bandes magnétoscopiques traitant de divers sujets touchant les désastres et la planification d'urgence. Ces films sont utilisés pour les cours donnés au Collège même, et quand ils sont disponibles font l'objet de prêts à court terme.

La collection, de sources diverses, comprend des films d'intérêt général qui peuvent être utilisés avec profit dans de nombreux programmes d'instruction touchant la planification d'urgence. Tous ces films sont réexaminés périodiquement afin d'assurer qu'ils sont toujours d'actualité. Les bureaux provinciaux de planification d'urgence disposent eux aussi de filmothèques. Les demandes de prêt émanant d'organismes, de ministères ou de services provinciaux et municipaux devraient être acheminées par les soins de ces bureaux.

Demandes de prêt

Les ministères fédéraux peuvent adresser leurs demandes de prêt directement au Centre, à l'adresse suivante:

Planification d'urgence Canada
Filmothèque
Collège de la Protection Civile Canada
C.P. 40
Arnprior, Ontario
K7S 3H2
Téléphone: 996-5979

Les films sont expédiés aux usagers par la poste. Des cartes affranchies portant l'adresse de la Filmothèque sont fournies aux usagers pour faciliter le retour des films. On exige le retour rapide des films afin de pouvoir honorer les demandes suivantes.

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Handling of films

To minimize damage to films, some of which cannot be replaced, it is vital for users to ensure that films are shown only by qualified 16 mm projector operators. Special note: the film gate and channel should be cleaned before screening.

Users are requested to rewind films onto original reels and not to attempt repairs. Each print is checked on return.

Les ministères, services et organismes provinciaux devraient adresser leurs demandes par l'entremise des coordinateurs provinciaux de Planification d'urgence conformément aux modalités de prêts de films en vigueur dans la province. Une liste de bureaux provinciaux de la protection civile se trouve à la page 20.

Manipulation des films

Afin d'endommager le moins possible les films, dont certains sont irremplaçables, il importe que les usagers veillent à ne les faire projeter que par des opérateurs de projecteur de 16 mm compétents. Nota bene: La fenêtre de projection et le couloir devraient être nettoyés avant chaque projection.

Les usagers sont priés de rebobiner les films sur les bobines originales après usage et de ne pas essayer de les réparer eux-mêmes. Chaque copie de film est vérifiée à son retour.

FILMS

A Plus School, The

6-1/2 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1966

The main purpose of the film is to point out to the parent, builder and architect that fallout shelter potential should be considered in the design and construction of schools. A school in South Salem, Virginia, is depicted and costs, along with the number of persons capable of being sheltered, are provided. The "slanting" technique is used as a basis for determining the amount of additional structural material required to provide protection from radiation. The "plus" feature is fallout protection. The cost is brought out in relation to the number of persons capable of being sheltered.

À Propos des Retombées

(available in English — See About Fallout)

24 minutes — en couleurs — É.-U. — mis en circulation en 1963

Film réalisé à l'intention du grand public dans le but de détruire quelques-uns des nombreux mythes et interprétations erronées entourant le sujet des retombées radioactives. Les faits y sont présentés clairement et simplement, dans le langage du profane. Des termes comme radiation, radioactivité, roentgen et taux de désintégration sont définis avec une grande clarté et l'on explique la façon dont les radiations endommagent la cellule, ainsi que leurs effets sur les aliments et sur les récoltes. Les mesures de protection tels les abris et la décontamination sont également évoquées et l'on fait table rase de nombreuses idées fausses à leur sujet.

(Si l'on veut obtenir une version abrégée de ce film voir plus loin sous: Briefly About Fallout.)

About Fallout

(disponible en français — voir À Propos des Retombées)

24 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1963

A motion picture designed for showing to the general public to dispel many of the common myths and fallacies surrounding the subject of radioactive fallout. The facts are presented clearly and simply in everyday layman's language. Terms such as radiation, radioactivity, roentgen and decay-rate are explained clearly along with how radiation damages cells and the effect on food and crops. Protective measures such as shelter and decontamination are explained and many misconceptions dispelled.

(For a shorter version of this film, see Briefly About Fallout.)

Aerospace Communications — Reins of Command

29 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1963

This film tells of the United States Air Force's vast communications network and how command and control of the worldwide strike forces depend upon its effectiveness. In one sequence the entire warning network is activated which shows the civil defence attack warning officers at NORAD carrying out their assignments. Recommended for showing to organizations that have a special interest in military and civil defence communications.

L'Agriculture et les Retombées radioactives

(available in English — See Fallout and Agriculture)

22 minutes — en couleurs — É.-U. — mis en circulation en 1960

Dessin animé montrant les dangers que représentent les retombées radioactives pour les produits de la ferme. Les méthodes de protection, de décontamination et de reconstitution de la production y sont décrites. Il serait bon que ce film soit présenté par un agronome connaissant bien le sujet en question.

Artificial Respiration — The Holger-Neilsen Method
(disponible en français — voir La Respiration artificielle — Méthode Holger-Neilsen)

11 minutes — B & W — Denmark

As the title indicates, this film portrays the Holger-Neilsen method of artificial respiration. It explains and demonstrates the technique simply and clearly and is a most useful training aid.

Atlantic Storm

8 minutes — B & W — Canada — Released 1975

Late on the night of October 19, 1974 a depression moving in from the Atlantic deepened with explosive suddenness and swept across the Nova Scotia mainland and Cape Breton Island without warning. This film describes the events of October 20 in the Sydney area of Cape Breton. It is more of a newsreel film than a training film.

Before the Emergency

20 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1968

This film deals mainly with the organization required to meet the problems produced by an accident and the need for preparation before the emergency. The plans for Minocqua, Wisconsin, are used to demonstrate the way in which a community can prepare itself for a major accident. Although concerned mainly with the medical service and its ability to respond, many other services are included in the operational plan.

Biography of a Disaster No. 1
(No. 3 — Ten for Survival Series)

29-1/2 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1958

The film is based on a study of community action and personal reactions to the 1954 Rio Grande floods. A discussion follows to highlight the psychological and sociological aspects of this disaster.

Biography of a Disaster No. 2
(No. 4 — Ten for Survival Series)

29-1/2 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1958

In this film the people of Cameron, Louisiana, tell how Hurricane Audrey almost completely destroyed their town. A panel of experts explore the reasons why groups and individuals react to disaster as they do.

BLEVE

19 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1976

The title BLEVE stands for Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion. The film is a vivid illustration of fire and explosion resulting from transportation accidents involving tank cars of liquid fuels. It illustrates how an explosion can occur and how a tank car can become a flaming missile.

Bomb Threat, Plan Don't Panic

15 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1971

This film dramatizes the problem of bomb threats, establishes the importance of planning and sets standards for behavior performance and safety. The film shows effective handling of the bomb threat call, planning, and bomb search follow-through. The team approach defeats panic.

Briefly About Fallout

8 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1967

A shorter version of the film "About Fallout" designed for showing to the general public. The essential facts are retained and it is therefore useful for showing during a lecture or prior to discussion when time is an important factor (see About Fallout synopsis).

City in Seige

16 minutes — B & W — Canada — Released 1951

A record of Winnipeg's ordeal by flood in the spring of 1950. The film traces the course of this disaster from the first overflowing drain to the broad sea that the Red River finally became. Scenes of wholesale destruction are matched by pictures of heroic rescue and civil defence work. When the waters recede we enter sodden houses to find moldy walls, slimy floors and rotting furniture. But the film does not end on a note of despair — the last view of the flood area shows the work of reconstruction beginning with the removal of dykes and the restoration of roads.

Civil Defence in Schools

23 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1965

A film that depicts the steps involved in preparing a school, its staff and students to meet a national emergency. The steps outlined are: acceptance by the school board of program objectives; assignment of responsibilities to school staff; establishment of procedures to be implemented; training of staff and student body; provision of necessary equipment; and use of curriculum as an aid to training. The film ties in the function of preparedness of the school with that of continuity of government planning. This film could be usefully applied to relate the planning requirements of other similar institutions to that of planning in schools. There are some discrepancies in the film due to policy changes, such as reference to Conelrad.

Cold Water — The Silent Killer

18 minutes — Colour — Canada — Released 1980

Do's and don'ts in recognizing and dealing with hypothermia — illustrated through case histories.

Community Shelter Planning

22 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1966

The purpose of this film is to acquaint the viewer with community shelter planning. Reference is made to the three facets of the program: large building survey, marking and stocking; smaller structure survey; and home shelter study. Six steps in community shelter planning are discussed: survey, information, deficit, development, issuing of directives and adoption. Beech County, Pennsylvania, is used as the setting to bring out the involvement of elected officials, employees, boards and other civic groups.

Conflagration

28 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1975

This film tells the story of the fire of October 1973 which consumed 18 city blocks in the city of Chelsea, Massachusetts and the heroic efforts of 700 firemen from 69 surrounding communities who joined the Chelsea fire department in the old tradition of mutual assistance. Together they battled high winds and a firestorm that destroyed one-quarter of the city before being brought under control. It brings out as well the actions of the mayor and civic officials in meeting the emergency evacuation of the residents of the danger area and the support from local, state and federal officials.

Dateline Alaska

35 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1965

This film documents the earthquake disaster that struck Alaska at 5:36 p.m. on March 27, 1964. Most of the film is taken up with short personal interviews with survivors and eye-witnesses to the disaster and with views of the arrival of many of the U.S. federal officials who came to see the damage and to assist in the rehabilitation of the stricken centres. Little is shown of the actual organizational arrangements of either the federal or the municipal authorities to meet the needs of the communities.

Day of the Killer Tornadoes

27-1/2 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1977

On a single day in April, in less than 24 hours, 147 deadly tornadoes swept through the south and midwest U.S. devastating a score of towns and cities. A large part of 11 states were affected and the death toll was 307 in U.S.A. and eight in Canada. The film shows how warning, advance planning and preparation, and co-ordination in emergency operations centres helped save many lives in communities that had made preparations.

Disaster and You

27 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1961

Shows how the American Red Cross prepares for such disasters as flood, fire, pestilence, hurricane and earthquake; how this organization carries out emergency relief and, finally, aids in recovery after the emergency.

Disaster Feeding

27 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1959

This film stresses the importance of planning, training and using national and local organizations in the development of an emergency feeding plan for every community in the event of a natural or man-made disaster. Only outdoor feeding is shown. The film covers the selection of an outdoor feeding site, supply requirements, recruitment of personnel and the area layout for three construction phases. It explains the use of scrap materials, the cooking capacity of various types of units, serving methods, sanitizing facilities, waste disposal methods and the improvisation of utensils.

Disaster Plan

15 minutes — B & W — U.S.A.

An advance plan of action to cope with a major disaster by a hospital in co-operation with the community. The film depicts the following:

- civil defence's part in simulated disaster,
- detailing of duties of nurses in the hospital,
- firemen in action, with help for casualties from police and boy scouts at the scene of disaster,
- use of commercial vehicles as ambulances,
- ambulatory patients removed from hospital to make room for casualties,
- identification and history tags for each patient immediately on arrival,
- emergency medical treatment for patients,
- flow of patients to appropriate wards.

Display of Operational Data

20 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1967

In this film the importance of having accurate and up-to-date information on hand and displayed in a headquarters during an emergency is discussed. It describes the three phases of the process involved — collection, display and use. The film could be used to show personnel engaged in planning, the need to obtain the necessary data in advance of an emergency, the methods of displaying data in a headquarters and some insight into its use.

Earthquake

30 minutes — Color — U.S.A.

This film deals with the recent California earthquake. The role of civil defence workers in co-ordinating and controlling the resources is demonstrated. The roles of communications, police, firemen, and rescue are used as examples of the controlling and co-ordinating carried out by civil defence.

Eleven Steps to Survival

(disponible en français — voir Onze Étapes pour la Survivance)

21 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1973

This film is an animated version of the pamphlet "11 Steps to Survival" which follows the steps outlined in the pamphlet, with illustrations and narration.

Emergency Operation Center — see Twister

Emergency Operating Centres (The Basic Concepts)

23 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1967

In this film the abbreviation EOC is used as the equivalent of the Canadian municipal emergency government headquarters. Although the organization and procedures portrayed differ slightly from those taught in Canada, the principles illustrated in the film are applicable to any municipal operating centre. They are lucidly and interestingly presented. The narrator describes why a basement is used and then proceeds to equip and staff the basement as an EOC. As each feature is added, its purpose is explained and illustrated. The organization portrayed is a simple one, using the principal components of the municipal government. The film could be useful as a general illustration for any course where personnel have an interest in municipal emergency headquarters.

Enter the Nuclear Age

(No. 1 — Ten for Survival Series)

29-1/2 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1958

This film features a reading from John Hersey's documentation "Hiroshima," followed by a discussion of problems created by nuclear weapons.

Everglades and After, The

28-1/2 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1974

This film tells the story of the rescue of 78 survivors of a jumbo jetliner crash in the Florida Everglades Swamp. It shows the heroic efforts made by hundreds of men and women from military and civilian organizations, government agencies and hospitals to rescue and preserve the lives of survivors. It is a unique example of disaster relief operations on a large scale, involving the use of helicopters for mass evacuation of casualties and the emergency medical services of six hospitals.

Face of Disaster, The

10 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1965

An introduction to the threat and magnitude of peacetime disasters. Scenes are taken from various films to illustrate the nature of the threat, the resulting damage and the services that must be provided to alleviate suffering and effect restoration. Several types of natural disasters are mentioned, with the Alaskan earthquake of 1964 being used as the vehicle to carry the message. Damage caused by tornadoes, floods and hurricanes is illustrated and commentary is made on statistics up to 1965. The film could be most appropriately used to introduce a lecture or discussion on preparations for natural disasters. It portrays the magnitude of the disaster as well as the requirement for the provision of disaster services.

Fallout and Agriculture

(disponible en français — voir l'Agriculture et les Retombées radioactives)

22 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1960

Through the use of animation this film depicts the hazards of radioactive fallout in relation to farm produce. Methods of protection, decontamination and the restoration of production are shown. It is recommended that this film be introduced by an agrologist familiar with its content.

Five Days of Betsy, The

11-1/2 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1966

A condensed version of the film "A Hurricane Called Betsy," this film tells the story of the most devastating and unpredictable hurricane of the Sixties, the people who fought it, their victories and losses and the efforts of the civil defence weather bureau, government, military and voluntary relief agencies to meet this overwhelming natural disaster. It was prepared in co-operation with the U.S. Commissioner of Health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The brevity of the film may make it attractive to civic and other groups where program time for showings is limited.

Five Stages of Rescue

29 minutes — B & W — U.K. — Released 1953

Made at the British Rescue Training School with commentary by the Chief Rescue Instructor, Home Office, this film was designed especially as a rescue training film. The five stages of rescue depicted are:

- reconnaissance and rescue of surface casualties;
- immediate rescue, search of nearby damaged building;
- exploration of likely survival points;
- further exploration and selected debris removal;
- systematic debris removal.

Help Is

(disponible en français — voir Secourir C'est)

16 minutes — Color — EHS Canada — Released 1971

This presentation illustrates the first aid aspects of road accidents and what the first person on the scene should do to summon help and render the immediate assistance which could mean the difference between life and death. Its objective is to induce members of the public to take training in elementary first aid. The film portrays a number of motor vehicle accidents, statistically the commonest types of accidents. The general public is shown briefly how, by very simple means, life support can be given to persons seriously injured in car accidents. The film demonstrates how this gap between the time the accident occurs, and the arrival of professional help in the form of ambulance attendants, can be filled with life-saving aid measures. The film also indicates a number of important aspects in relation to safety in the use of motor vehicles — the use of seat belts, the proper positioning of cars when stopping at a roadside accident to avoid further accidents taking place, and how to co-operate effectively with the police and ambulance attendants when they arrive.

Hurricane Called Betsy, A

29 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1966

In September 1965 the most devastating, unpredictable hurricane of the Sixties swept into the Caribbean on a 3,000-mile trip, leaving a trail of destruction through the Bahamas, Miami, the Florida Keys, along the Gulf coast to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The film tells the story of the storm, the people who fought it, their victories and losses and includes some of the finest on-the-scene coverage of a natural disaster ever filmed.

In Time of Emergency

25 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1969

A number of points about which the average householder should be aware are presented most succinctly in this film. It brings out clearly the essential points concerning fallout radiation and means of acquiring protection. The U.S.A. shelter program is mentioned as one means of providing public protection. Other methods of improvising individual family shelters during the period of tension are discussed. The film also provides guidance concerning the attack warning, emergency shelter supplies, reduction of the fire hazard and action to be taken if caught in the open during attack. It should be suitably introduced to a Canadian audience and summarized at the conclusion.

It Happened In Texas

9 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1968

This film stresses and shows the advantage of planning and preparation. It emphasizes how emergencies can be met when the organization and plans are in existence. Although it is a peacetime disaster film the problems encountered are similar in size and nature to those expected in a nuclear disaster. The film shows the preparations undertaken to minimize the effects of Hurricane Beulah, the operation of the emergency operations centre and emphasizes the advantages of warning and preparations. The post-hurricane problems, created by four days of torrential rains, are also shown with housing, feeding, sanitation and medical activities being stressed. It could be a useful film for planning and specialist courses.

Lady Called Camille, A

29 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1971

A Lady Called Camille is a dramatic on-the-scene documentary film which shows the devastation of a hurricane which hit the United States coast at Mississippi in August 1969. This was the worst storm ever to hit the U.S.; it ripped through southern Louisiana and moved northward through portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. It is an excellent film to use for the purpose of communciating the peacetime disaster message. Hundreds died because of Camille, but thousands of lives were saved as a result of prepared emergency plans, trained rescue teams and help from scores of volunteer groups and the military services. The film shows the tragedy but points out the need for warning and the need for the implementation of emergency plans.

Lumsden

19 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1975

This film depicts the problems faced by the town of Lumsden, Saskatchewan, during the spring floods in April 1974 when the winding river flowing through town rose to four times its normal level. It was the greatest flood ever to hit the area and brought into play all the heavy machinery available. The film illustrates the efforts of the people to keep ahead of the flood and also the plans that evolved to prevent a similar situation from developing again.

Memorandum to Industry

31 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1965

This film is the major Office of Civil Defense film dealing with the civil defence efforts of U.S. industry. This film shows not only what industry should do, but what industry is doing in planning their civil defence preparations. You learn what various industries have accomplished to provide fallout shelter for employees and the public and to ensure continuity of corporate management in the event of an attack on the United States.

Mutual Aid — The "US" in Industry

25-1/2 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1965

This film describes the Linden Industrial Mutual Aid Council (LIMAC), an organization comprising the plant protection resources (police, fire, rescue, etc.) of 11 industries in the city of Linden, New Jersey. It illustrates, by means of a simulated disaster, how the forces of neighboring industries, through LIMAC, come to the aid of one in need.

Nuclear Weapons Effects for Monitor Training

10 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1964

This film presents the basic effects of fallout in a clear and concise manner. It describes the types of fallout, the measurement of dose rate and total dose, the maximum acceptable levels, fallout pattern examples and the decrease of dose rate with time.

One Week in October

29-1/2 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1964

An official Department of Defense motion picture on the Cuban crisis, showing the military and civilian buildup during the most critical period of the Sixties. The film opens with aerial photographs of Cuba taken from U.S. jets. Scenes that follow feature the best of the news coverage filmed during those crucial weeks by camera crews of U.S. military services, newsreels and television stations.

On le Pensait à l'Épreuve du Feu
(available in English — see They Called it Fireproof)

29 minutes — en couleurs — mis en circulation en 1963

Le film qui est présenté sous forme d'une histoire, nous démontre le besoin d'exercer une vigilance constante contre le feu dans les hôpitaux. Nous y rencontrons quelques-uns des malades, le surintendant de l'hôpital ainsi que les membres du corps médical et des infirmières. L'hôpital quoique une des plus petites institutions de faubourg du genre, est extrêmement moderne envisagé du point de vue de sa construction et de ses services. À mesure que les événements se précipitent, nous pénétrons de plus en plus dans la vie de l'hôpital. Le film s'achève par les images du début: l'enquête du coroner sur l'incendie et les pertes de vies en résultant. À cet endroit, l'inspecteur des incendies et le personnel hospitalier font ressortir les lacunes qui existaient dans l'organisation des mesures de précautions contre le feu et offrent des solutions. Il n'est pas un hôpital, si bien protégé soit-il, qui ne puisse bénéficier des leçons à tirer de ce film. Et lorsque l'inspecteur des incendies affirme lors de l'enquête: "Il n'y a pas un seul hôpital qui soit totalement à l'abri du feu," nous sommes tentés, à la lumière de ce film, de lui donner raison.

Onze Étapes pour la Survivance
(available in English — see Eleven Steps to Survival)

21 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1973

Ce film est une version animée de la brochure "Onze Étapes pour la Survivance" accompagnée d'exemples et de commentaires et suit cette brochure de très près.

Operation Cue (revised 1964)
(disponible en français — voir Opération Cue)

14 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1964

This is a 1964 revision of the Office of Civil Defense motion picture "Operation Cue — Revised," released in 1958. The revised film points out the contrast between the Nevada test in 1955 and present nuclear devices, then continues as a documentary report on the Operation Cue exercise as told from the viewpoint of a newspaper woman who was invited as an observer. The picture features unusual stop-action photography of the effects of blast on houses, radio towers, etc.

Opération Cue (édition revisée de 1964)
(available in English — see Operation Cue)

14 minutes — en couleurs — É.-U. — mis en circulation en 1964

Il s'agit d'une édition revisée datant de 1964 du film Office of Civil Defense Operation Cue — Revised *mis en circulation en 1958. Cette nouvelle édition revisée fait ressortir le contraste existant entre les tests effectués au Nevada en 1955 et les engins nucléaires d'aujourd'hui, puis donne un compte rendu documentaire de l'exercice dénommé "Opération Cue," vue par les yeux d'une journaliste, qui y avait été invitée à titre d'observatrice. On y voit des images figées extraordinaires illustrant les effets de l'explosion sur les maisons, les pylones de radio, etc.*

Planifions Maintenant
(available in English — see Time to Plan)

10 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1980

Illustre en termes mesurés que des situations d'urgence peuvent se produire à n'importe quel moment et propose par l'entremise de personnes qui ont dû les affronter, diverses façons de parer à ces éventualités.

Nota: Ce film est disponible sur bande magnétoscopique — 3/4 pouce.

Price of Survival, The

28 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1969

The subject of this film is emergency health planning for disaster. Other aspects of civil emergency planning are brought out, but mainly from the viewpoint of support to, or mutual involvement by health services. It is an account of the response and reaction of the health services of a community to a tornado/explosion incident as the theme for a discussion of emergency health planning. The film is designed to be shown in three sections with two breaks for discussion. Section One relates the story of the tornado/explosion disaster and how local health services responded. Section Two describes the post-disaster self-analysis and subsequent upsurge of disaster planning. Section Three demonstrates the benefits of co-ordinated planning as evidenced by a successful test exercise of the community's new disaster plan. Canadian concepts and terminology should be provided to ensure that viewers are not misinformed. The film is too specialized for use in general emergency response training.

Protected School, The

5 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1964

This film shows a school fallout shelter for 500 students or 2000 shelterees. A windowless, but attractive, above-grade portion houses gym and auditorium. Below grade are classrooms, offices, cafeteria, etc., with independent power supply, water and sewage systems. Cost is less per square foot than for a normal above-grade school. An attractively designed and decorated well-equipped school.

Pulse of Life

27 Minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1962

The film demonstrates the mouth-to-mouth method of artificial respiration in conjunction with external heart compression. Suitable for *advanced* first-aiders, nurses and medical students.

Radiation Effects on Farm Animals

14 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1966

A vivid portrayal of the immediate short-term effects of radiation on farm animals. Describes the effects of exposure to gamma radiation over a four-day period. These effects are shown on the circulatory, nervous, respiratory and digestive systems of the animals.

Rescue Party

(disponible en français — voir Sauvetage)

30 minutes — B & W — Canada — Produced 1952

Designed for rescue workers, this film demonstrates five stages of rescue in removing trapped or injured persons from a building damaged by bomb blast. It describes the functions of different members of a rescue party: local warden, damage control officer, rescue leader, deputy and crew. We see how a systematic search is organized to locate and extricate casualties from fallen debris. Emphasis is placed on accurate recording and checking of information so that no trapped persons are overlooked.

Rescue Reconnaissance

30 minutes — B & W — U.K. — Released 1952

Produced by the Ministry of Information, the film shows rescue parties operating in a severely damaged area and stresses the fact that the gathering of all relevant information and systematic searching of the area are essential to the formulation of a plan of action. What appeared to be wasted time in the beginning is shown to have saved lives and many hours of work by the rescue party.

La Respiration artificielle — Méthode Holger-Neilsen

(available in English — see Artificial Respiration — The Holger-Neilsen Method)

11 minutes — noir et blanc — Danemark

La méthode démontrée dans ce film est, comme l'indique le titre, la méthode de Holger-Neilsen. Cette technique nous est expliquée clairement et simplement, avec démonstrations à l'appui et le film constitue un excellent auxiliaire audio-visuel de l'instruction.

Return to Bikini

23 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1968

This film related the activities of a group of scientists, biologists, etc., who journey to the Pacific atolls where, in the late Forties and during the 1950s, the U.S.A. conducted a number of nuclear test explosions. The purpose of the journey was to determine the levels of radiation remaining in plant and animal life in and around Bikini and to examine and determine the type, extent and effects on the flora and fauna. A good general interest film for health, agriculture and fisheries personnel.

Sanitary Devices in the Field

33 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1950

Part I — Safe water, clean bodies, clothes and mess gear — The importance of field sanitation to maintain high health standards. Purifying and heating water in the field.

Part II — Disposal of wastes — This part of the film shows the disposal of waste material in the field, methods used to keep mess halls and latrines rat-and insect-proof, the use of soakage pits, evaporation trenches, finger trenches, grease pits, sanitary land fills, camp incinerators, field latrines and other wastes. Problems of field sanitation, basic principles of hygiene and sanitation and other disposal methods are dealt with in the latter part of the film.

Sauvetage

(available in English — see Rescue Party)

30 minutes — noir et blanc — Canada — Filmé en 1952

Ce film, à l'usage des sauveteurs, illustre les cinq étapes du processus de sauvetage de blessés ou de personnes ensevelies sous les décombres d'un édifice endommagé par l'explosion d'une bombe. Les fonctions de chacun des membres d'une équipe de sauvetage (chef d'îlot, chef du service de sécurité, chef de l'équipe de sauveteurs, assistants et membres de l'équipe) sont passées en revue. On y voit comment organiser systématiquement une battue en vue de localiser les blessés et de les retirer des ruines ou décombres. On souligne la nécessité de noter et de vérifier l'exactitude des renseignements recueillis afin de n'oublier personne sous les décombres.

Secourir C'est

(available in English — see Help Is)

16 minutes — en couleurs — SSU Canada — mis en circulation en 1971

Ce court métrage en couleurs se penche sur l'aspect des premiers secours en cas d'accident routier. On y explique ce que doit faire la première personne qui arrive sur les lieux de l'accident, à savoir appeler de l'aide et apporter aux blessés l'assistance immédiate dont ils ont besoin, celle-ci pouvant être pour eux une question de vie ou de mort. Le film vise à inciter le public à suivre des cours de premiers secours. On y voit plusieurs accidents de la route choisis parmi ceux qui, selon les statistiques, sont les plus fréquents. On explique au public qu'il est possible, en faisant appel à des moyens très simples, de maintenir en vie des blessés. Le film montre comment utiliser la trousse de sauvetage utilement entre le moment de l'accident et celui de l'arrivée des ambulanciers. Il se penche aussi sur quelques autres aspects non moins importants de la sécurité routière: port de la ceinture de sécurité, endroit où s'arrêter sur la scène d'un accident pour éviter d'autres accidents, et comment collaborer avec la police et les ambulanciers lorsque ceux-ci arrivent sur la scène de l'accident.

Shelter, The (The psychological aspects of disaster nursing)

28 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1968

The film is oriented toward disaster training for nurses. It shows a group of people gathering in a shelter following a nuclear attack. The story centres around a nurse who is one of the group. It shows her first gaining control of herself and then applying her training to comfort and control the various types of reactions which may be expected from a group of people under such circumstances. A well-done and useful film for disaster training of nurses.

Slanting

9 minutes — Color — U.S.A.

This film is designed to acquaint owners, builders, public officials and civic groups with the availability of professional skills and low-cost methods in the field of design for the incorporation of a protection capability against radiation in new construction. It illustrates how the design of new buildings may be "slanted" to provide radiation shielding for the occupants at little or no extra cost.

Storm

28-1/2 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1974

This film tells the story of the disastrous flooding that resulted from Tropical Storm Agnes. While covering the widespread effects of Agnes, the film concentrates on the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania where the city of Wilkes-Barre and neighboring towns across the Susquehanna River safely evacuated 80,000 people when the river reached a crest of 40 feet. "Storm" is the story of a fast-breaking crisis, the enormous effort required to handle it, and the monumental task of recovery.

Texas Has a Brand New School

20 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1965

A photostory about United Consolidated Independent High School of Webb County, Texas. This is a dual-purpose building, intended to provide fallout protection (PF 152) for student body, their parents and families, the teaching staff and their families. The classrooms, library and cafeteria are built underground at a lesser cost ($10.45/sq. ft.) than for above-ground construction. A good, low-budget type film, using moving shots of a series of still pictures.

That They May Live

27 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1960

A film prepared at the University of Saskatchewan showing the volume exchange of air in methods of indirect artificial respiration. The direct method of artificial respiration is also demonstrated using the Brookes Airway with example methods of use.

They Called It Fireproof

(disponible en français — voir On le Pensait à l'Éprueve du Feu)

29 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1963

In story form the film presents a case for constant vigilance against hospital fire. We meet some of the patients, the building superintendent and members of the medical and nursing staff. The hospital is one of the smaller suburban institutions but it is thoroughly modern in construction and operation. As the story unfolds, suspense mounts and we are drawn more and more into the life of the hospital. The film concludes where it began, with the coroner's inquest into the fire and consequent loss of life. It is here that the fire inspector and hospital staff point to places where caution slackened and they suggest some remedies. For even the best protected hospital this film offers a useful lesson in where to look for potential danger from fire. As the fire inspec-

tor affirms at the inquest, no hospital should be considered fireproof and on the evidence of this film, it would seem clear that he is right.

Though the Earth be Moved

45 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1965

A dramatic documentary of the Alaskan earthquake of March 1964. Highlights include actual film sequences shot by amateur photographers on the scene, during the seismic sea waves. The picture illustrates the early efforts of government, civil defence, volunteers, the army and many others to deal with the critical situation in the days following the disaster.

Time Bomb in the River

24 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1963

A dramatic portrayal of a well co-ordinated operation. It could be used in illustrating operational planning principles, particularly as they apply to peacetime emergencies. The film documents the story of a barge containing 2.2 million pounds of liquified chlorine which sank in the Mississippi River near Natchez and how it was located in the deep bottom silt and ultimately salvaged. It shows how the combined forces — federal, state, local and military agencies — were brought to bear against a unique disaster threat.

Time to Plan

(disponible en français — voir Planifions Maintenant)

10 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1980

A low-keyed film that indicates emergencies can occur at any time and, in the words of people who have been involved in them, suggests what one can do to lessen their effects.

Note: This film is also available in 3/4 inch videocassette tape.

Tips for Teachers

15 minutes — B & W — U.S.A. — Released 1954

Intended for use by teachers in U.S. Navy schools. It portrays a typical school teacher in a class demonstrating how to teach. The 3 Ps of teaching are elaborated:

- Personality
- Preparation
- Presentation

Through the use of imaginative ideas and film cuts, the subject matter is dealt with in an effective manner.

Tornade

(available in English — see Twister)

27 minutes — en couleurs — É.-U. — mis en circulation en 1973

Le 11 mai 1970, Lubbock, au Texas, a été dévastée par un ouragan. Le film nous montre la façon dont la ville a fait face à ce désastre et l'organisation qu'elle a réussi à mettre sur pied. Ce film démontre d'une façon excellente, la nécessité d'un centre opérationnel d'urgence et sa conduite devant un désastre.

Twister

(disponible en français — voir Tornade)

27 minutes — Color — U.S.A. — Released 1973

On May 11, 1970 Lubbock, Texas was hit by a tornado. This film depicts the way in which the city responded to the disaster and the organization which was available to cope with this type of situation. An excellent film to indicate the necessity for and mode of operation in an emergency operation centre.

Town of the Times

26 minutes — Color — U.S.A.

This film is directed toward an audience involved in a community shelter program and where there is a need to emphasize support for the program. The facts are brought out that this can be accomplished through the use of such things as schools and the underwriting of costs involved in the provision of shelters. Arguments put forth are of such a nature that citizens, and particularly parents, can see the necessity and importance of backing such a program. It also shows how to overcome strong objections of members of the community who feel that all will be destroyed after nuclear attack or that life just would not be worth living. The film also, in layman's terms, gives an idea of the effects of nuclear weapons and explains the meaning of "protection factor." In addition, the film emphasizes the decay property of radiation, thereby giving an indication of the length of time people would be required to be in shelter. This film was made to examine the issues and to dispel fears.

Use Your Head — The Tumpline Principle of Carrying Loads

11 minutes — B & W — Canada — Released 1955

Depicts the principles and proper use of the tumpline for carrying heavy loads over difficult terrain.

Valley in a River

28 minutes — B & W — Canada — Released 1967

This is a documentary film reporting on the preparations undertaken by governments to meet the threat of flooding in 1967 by the Red River in Manitoba. In the film there are various interviews with political leaders, emergency measures personnel, military representatives and members of the public, to depict problems and how they were met. It is a useful film for personnel planning to meet such peacetime emergencies from the point of view of seeing the magnitude of the threat and the resultant problems.

Winter Survival in the Bush

19 minutes — Colour — Canada — Released 1980

Three case histories expose dramatically the basics for survival in winter

VIDEOTAPES ½ AND ¾ INCH/*BANDES MAGNÉTOSCOPIQUES ½ ET ¾ POUCE*

Alors, ça n'arrive qu'aux autres, Hein? — Film s'adressant plus spécialement aux maires
(available in English — see So It Can't Happen Here, Eh? — mayors' version)

VHS ¾" — 17,5 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1979

Dépeint les types de catastrophes pouvant se produire au Canada, spécifie les responsabilités incombant aux maires dans des situations d'urgence, et donne les conseils judicieux sur la façon de parer à ces éventualités.

Alors, ça n'arrive qu'aux autres, Hein? — *Film s'adressant au grand public*
(available in English — see So It Can't Happen Here, Eh? — general version)

VHS ¾" — 14,28 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1979

Dépeint les types de catastrophes pouvant se produire au Canada et décrit les moyens d'y faire face.

Buck Stops Here, The

VHS ¾" — 23 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1985

Shirley Henry, Mayor of Pemberton, B.C. talks about the flood in her community and the lessons learned.

Count Down to Disaster
Planning for a Major Disaster

VHS ½" — 15 minutes — Color — Canada

A hospital emergency response facing a major disaster is tested through a simulation.

Electro Magnetic Pulse

VHS ½" — 23 minutes — Color

Electro magnetic pulse — what it is and what it does.

Exercise Skyliner

VHS ¾" — 24 minutes — Black and White — Canada

Simulated aircraft crash by P.E.I. E.M.O.

Exercise Surefire

VHS ½" and ¾" — 20 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1980

P.E.I. E.M.O. exercise involving simulated accident involving hazardous substances.

Friendly River, A

VHS ¾" — 13 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1983

The point is made that the flood-plain belongs to the river. Study focuses on flooding in central Newfoundland in 1983.

Guide to Armagedon

VHS ¾" — 50 minutes — Color — Britain — Released 1983

Effects of nuclear weapons shown through vivid simulation of a one megaton explosion after St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England.

Learning Experience, A

VHS ½" — 37 minutes 41 seconds — Color — Canada

Exercise authorized by the Ottawa Carleton Regional E.M.O. Simulation of a crash at the Ottawa airport.

Operation Hummingbird

VHS ¾" — 21 minutes 43 seconds — Color — Canada — Released 1983

Exercises carried out by the Stormont Dundas and Glengarry E.M.O. showing preliminary preparations to rescue operations at the school bus accident site.

Planifions Maintenant

(available in English — see Time to Plan)

VHS ¾" — *13,30 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1980*

Illustre en termes mesurés que des situations d'urgence peuvent se produire à n'importe quel moment et propose, par l'entremise de personnes qui ont dû les affronter, diverses façons de parer à ces éventualités.

Planifions Maintenant

(available in English — see Time to Plan)

VHS ¾" — *10 minutes — en couleurs — Canada — mis en circulation en 1980*

Version abrégée de la bande magnétoscopique "Planifions Maintenant," ci-haute.

Recognition of Nuclear Explosion

VHS ¾" — 14 minutes — Color — USA

Self explanatory title.

So It Can't Happen Here, Eh? — mayor's version

(disponible en français — voir Alors, ça n'arrive qu'aux autres, Hein? — film s'adressant plus spécialement aux maires)

VHS ¾" — 15.7 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1979

Describes the kinds of disasters that can happen in Canada, outlines the responsibilities of mayors in emergencies, and gives general, sound advice on how to plan to lessen their effects.

So It Can't Happen Here, Eh? — general version

(disponible en français — voir Alors, ça n'arrive qu'aux autres, Hein? — film s'adressant au grand public)

VHS ¾" — 13.23 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1979

Describes the kinds of disasters that can happen in Canada, and what one can do to lessen their effects.

Tale of Two Cities, A

16MM and VHS ¾" — 13 minutes — Black and White — Canada

The birth of the nuclear age is signalled by the nuclear strikes on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; the effects of the 20KT Airburst are graphically depicted.

Terrible Tuesday

VHS ½" — 23 minutes — Color — USA — Received in 1985

Effects of a tornado on a small community

Three Mile Island Story, The

VHS ½" — 55 minutes — Color — USA — March 1979

The history of the Three Mile Island incident recounted through contemporary news clips of broadcast news and interviews.

Time to Plan

(disponible en français — voir Planifions Maintenant)

VHS ¾" — 13.30 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1980

A low-keyed presentation that indicates emergencies can occur at any time and, in the words of people who have been involved in them, suggests what one can do to lessen their effects.

Time to Plan

(disponible en français — voir Planifions Maintenant)

VHS ¾" — 10 minutes — Color — Canada — Released 1980

A shorter version of the VTR "Time to Plan," above.

Why Enhanced Radiation

VHS ¾" — 16 minutes — Color — USA — Released 1978

An effective rationale for the Neutron Bomb.

Provincial Emergency Planning Organizations

Newfoundland
Emergency Measures Division,
Department of Justice,
Prudential Building,
49-55 Elizabeth Ave.,
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7
(709) 722-2107

Nova Scotia
Emergency Measures Organization
Joseph Howe Building
1690 Hollis Street
P.O. Box 1502
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2Y3
(902) 424-5620

Prince Edward Island
Emergency Measures Organization,
109 Water St. E.,
P.O. Box 2063,
Summerside, P.E.I.
C1A 5L2
(902) 436-9191

New Brunswick
Emergency Measures Organization,
Dept. of Municipal Affairs,
Province of New Brunswick,
4th Floor, Carleton Place,
P.O. Box 6000,
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5H1
(506) 453-2133

Organisations provinciales des mesures d'urgence

Terre-Neuve
Organisation des mesures d'urgence
a/s Ministère de la Justice
Edifice Prudential,
49-55 av. Elizabeth,
St-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5T7
(709) 722-2107

Nouvelle-Écosse
Organisation des mesures d'urgence
Édifice Joseph Howe
1690, rue Hollis
C.P. 1502
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 2Y3
(902) 424-5620

Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Organisation des mesures d'urgence
109 rue Water, Est,
C.P. 2063
Summerside (Î.P.-É.)
C1A 5L2
(902) 436-9191

Nouveau-Brunswick
Organisation des mesures d'urgence,
Directeur des Affaires municipales,
Province de Nouveau-Brunswick,
4e étage, Carré Carleton,
C.P. 6000
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(506) 453-2133

Quebec
Bureau de la Protection Civile du Québec
2nd Floor,
1200 route de l'Eglise,
Ste-Foy, Québec
G1V 4M1
(418) 643-3256

Ontario
Ministry
Ministry of the Solicitor General,
1st Floor, George Drew Bldg,.
25 Grosvenor St.,
Toronto, Ontario.
M7A 1L2
(416) 965-6708

Manitoba
Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization,
15th Floor, Woodsworth Bldg.,
405 Broadway Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 3L6
(204) 945-4789

Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Emergency Measures Organization,
2151 Scarth St.,
Regina, Sask.
S4P 3V7
(306) 566-9563

Alberta
Alberta Public Safety Services,
10320 - 146th St.,
Edmonton, Alta.
T5N 3A2
(403) 427-2772

Québec
Protection civile du Québec
1200, route de l'Église, 2e étage
Ste-Foy (Québec)
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(418) 643-3256

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Édifice George Drew, 1er étage,
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Toronto, Ont.
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(416) 965-6708

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Organisation des mesures d'urgence du Manitoba
15e étage, Édifice Woodsworth,
405 av. Broadway,
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 3L6
(204) 945-4789

Saskatchewan
Organisation des mesures d'urgence de la Saskatchewan
2151, rue Scarth
Régina, Sask.
S4P 3V7
(306) 566-9563

Alberta
Services de la sécurité publique
10370, 146ième Rue,
Edmonton, Alb.
T5N 3A2
(403) 427-2772

Yukon Territory
Emergency Measures Organization
Government of the Yukon Territory
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2C6
(403) 667-5220

Northwest Territories
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Government Services,
Government of Northwest Territories,
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9
(403) 873-7619

British Columbia
Provincial Emergency Program
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4
(604) 387-5956

Territoire du Yukon
Organisation des mesures d'urgence
Gouvernement du Territoire du Yukon
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Whitehorse (Territoire du Yukon)
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